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## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 22.

## TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The International Rifle Match was won by the British team by forty-five points, the score standing 1,951 to 1,906. = It is reported that there were over 600 deaths from cholera in twenty-four hours at Cairo. Cholcra has appeared at Ismailia. === The Russian Government has appointed a commission to inquire into the civil rights of the Jews in other countries. == Some of the witnesses in the Hungarian Jewish trial will be presecuted for perjury.

Domestic.-Judge Foraker delivered a speech at Hamilton, Ohio, last night, \_\_\_\_ Saunterer, Barnes, Lord Lyon and Disturbance won the races at Saratoga yesterday. === The 9th Regiment returned from the State Camp. === Four hundred and fifty employes of the Birmingham, Ala. Rolling Mills went on strike. = Senator Blair started to summon the Labor Committee of Congress to consider the telegraphers' strike. engineer was killed on the Chesapeake and Ohio road and a fireman on the Louisville and Nashville, by accidents to the trains.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-There was no material change in the position of the telegraph companies and the striking operators yesterday. \_\_\_\_ A tugboat was seized on the suspicion that it was being fitted out in the interest of the rebels, === The news of the Haytian defeat of the American team caused much disappointment. = Rica, Sister, Buckstone, Barnum, Bancroft, Assurance and Charlemagne won the Monmouth Park races. === The eigar-makers and their employers held a secret conference. Overtures were made to some of the striking cloakmakers by their employers. === Detectives captured a notorious horse thief. = Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains). 82.37 cents, \_\_\_\_ Stocks were dull and drooping after an active and strong opening, but closed excited with

dicate partly cloudy and fair weather, with slight changes in temperature and chances of rain early unteers of Great Britain is applicable to the in the day. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 76°; lowest, 670: average, 72120.

Lovers of fruit will be pleased to know that, although the peach crop was rather more entirely killed off early last spring by the frost than is usual, yet there will be a bounciful supply for this season-which is also as usual. The results of inquiries among fruit-dealers and fruit-growers, published elsewhere in this paper, show that while the crop may not be so large as last year, it will be better in quality; moreover, that it is more evenly distributed than it often is. If the remainder of the summer is as cool as the part that is past, the condition in which the peaches reach the market will be exceptionally good.

Extracts from a speech by Judge Foraker delivered last night at Hamilton, Ohio, present fairly the plain issues in the present canvass in his State. It might, perhaps, be called a key-note speech for the campaign, except that no such speech was necessary. The attitude of the Republican party on the tariff and the liquor questions has been too clearly defined from the first to need any explanation. All that Judge Foraker said last night was to the point, and in grateful contrast with the recent quibbling speech of Judge Hoadly also delivered at Hamilton, The Republican cardidate, however, always having been a Republican, was spared the embarrassment of setting himself right with the party which nominated

It looks as if the 10,000 cigar-makers of this city who were locked out of the factories last week would soon be happily at work again. Negotiations between them and the Manufacturers' Union were going on yesterdayand the rumors were that the difficulties would end to-morrow. This issue seems the more likely when it is remembered that the trouble all came from the proper refusal of one firm to dismiss some faithful employes who did not belong to the Progressive Union. It would be singular indeed if ten thousand sensible workmen would long stay away from work simply to further the bad ambitions of a few self-selected leaders who seem to have come to America rather to make trouble than to earn an honest living. Meanwhile no change is noted in the telegraph strike.

Although the Haytian Government and its representatives in this city have often declared of late that the rebellion on the island was practically subdued, it seems there is still trouble enough there to make President Salomon fearful lest help should be sent to his enemies from this country. Accordingly, on representations from him, the Federal authorities at this port have seized the tug Mary N. His plan is to have a small body of effective Hagen, which, it is claimed, is being fitted out and earnest preachers detailed for the special to aid the Haytian rebeis in defiance of our work of home missions in a diocese. Being reneutrality laws. The captain tells a plain story of preparing his tug to help raise a vessel sunk off Jamaica. It is to be hoped that his preaching, with a view to making a more defiexplanation will be proved true; but the pre- nite impression upon sluggish communities. cautionary measures of our Government are The men set apart for this work will have gossip. A few days ago, in the course of a timely and wise. Infringement of the neutrality special qualifications for it as good preachers conversation with a Tribune correspondent dows of the manuscleum are eloquent with the in-

point of view. If the charges against the Mary N. Hagen are sustained, the owners of the boat will probably share this opinion. The penalty for their performance would be a fine of \$10,000 and possibly three years' punish-

The hitch in the negotiations between Mexico and Eugland in regard to the settlement of the Republic's debt to British bondholders probably will not cause much delay in the final adjustment of the matter. A small part of \$135,000,000 with interest from 1866 would be a good deal of money; and in the end the British will probably take what they can get and be thankful. They will be only the more willing to agree to something now that certain French bankers are trying to get a chance of floating a new loan for Mexico. Moreover they fully realize how important pleasant commercial and diplomatic relations with our neighbor are getting to be. The matter is not without interest to American capitalists who have placed their money in Mexico relying upon a fair measure of Government support. The progress of the negotiations should be watched closely lest the sources from which the railroad subsidies are supplied may be placed under English control. If the English settlement is not reached before the next Mexican Congress meets, proper representations might be made to that body.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

American riflemen will not be disappointed nor discouraged because of the English victory yesterday at Wimbledon. The general impression was favorable to the success of the British team, before the match began. Fortunately the belief that the Americans would do better than in the unequal contest at Creedmoor last autumn has been fully realized. They scored 101 points more this year, and reduced the British lead from 170 to 45. Considering that the Americans were shooting on ground and in an air and climate to which they were unaccustomed, the showing is highly creditable. As the result of a few months' practice it encourages the belief that with perseverance and more barmonious action the Americans will again become the victors in future contests. The English have done well, however, though they failed to make so high a score this year as in the previous match.

The Americans labor under disadvantages which may be removed, as the value of these friendly military contests comes to be better appreciated in this country. Formerly the international rifle matches were shot with sporting rifles, and by teams made up of men familiar with the use of such weapons. American superiority in those matches was demonstrated by successive victories in 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877. The matches of the past two years have been arranged on a different footing, and are confined to members of the American National Guard and of the British Volunteers : only such rifles being be used as are serviceable for military purposes. A military rifle has to be light enough to be carried on marches, and the sights must be of a kind which enables the marksman to aim quickly at an object. These conditions barred out the small-bore sporting rifles with which the Americans had won their victories, and it also disqualified many of the best American marksmen, who are not members of the National Guard. On the other hand, the conditions were all favorable to the British. They have been accustomed to long be welcomed alike by overworked ministers range rifle shooting with military weapons. Their gathered experience of twenty years enabled them to win an easy victory at Creedmoor last year and in the return match finished at Wimbledon yesterday.

If these matches tend to awaken greater in-

terest in tifle practice in this country, they will be fruitful of good. In Great Britain there is an enthusiasm about target practice which is THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations in- entirely unknown here. Not only the general peculiar condition of these matches. Wimbledon numbers on its programme a dozen matches which call for long-range military rifle practice -practically a new thing in this country. The general average of the Americans in the first day's shooting this year was better than the English, showing that in the range of shooting to which they were accustomed they were superior. The best English marksmen are members of the l'blunteer corps; and the force to draw from is so much greater than that of this country as hardly to admit of comparison. There are nearly 200,000 rifle volunteers in active training in Great Britain. The entire organized militia of the United States numbers 127,227, and not one-quarter of that force is av...lable for rifle practice. Practical target shooting began in England in 1860 at Wimbledon, but up to the time Creedmoor was established, about ten years ago, military rifles in this country were used only as dummies in drill. The twelve men on the British team were chosen from 2,400 contestants for the Queen's prize at Wimbledon, while there were hardly a score of Americans from which to make a selection. In England the Government has always stood ready to furnish means to supply instructors at the ranges and ammunition and free transportation to competing grounds. There is no such provision in this country. The expense of transporting competitors from distant States to the range at Creedmoor and there providing for them practically limits the choice of an American team to the immediate

vicinity of New-York. Under these circumstances the Americans have done well. The English team was composed of veterans at the butts. Among their number are persons of rank and wealth who can afford to devote their time to rifle practice. Handicapped by inexperience, and by lack of practice in the kind of weather in which the match was shot, and probably by inferior rifles, the American team nevertheless gained 101 points on the English since the match last autumn. That is doing well. lu the next match, with larger experience and plenty of hard practice beforehand, they will certainly do better.

PROTESTANT PREACHING FRIARS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury advocates the revival of an order in the English Church corresponding in many respects to the Preaching Friars. When he was Bishop of Truro he attached to his cathedral staff one or two clergymen who were to devote themselves exclusively to evangelistic work. He was greatly impressed with the practical results of this interesting experiment, and at a conference of influential Churchmen, held a fortnight ago in Lord Grauville's drawing-room, recommended the extension of the system to other dioceses. leased from ordinary parochial duty, they can devote their energies wholly to the business of

order to set an example for the English dioceses, the Archbishop intends to apply the surplus of the Tait Memorial Fund, together with special contributions that may be made for the purpose, to the maintenance of Mission Preachers, to be employed under his personal supervision in this field of evangelistic work. His hope is that the experiment will speedily be tried in many of the English dioceses, and that there will be a reawakening of religious interest in communities where the restraints of the parochial system are now felt,

It is doubtful whether the Archbishop's expedient can be turned to practical account in the United States. The Roman Catholics have recognized such an order of preachers as a useful agency in promoting religious zeal, but have made only a restricted use of it, depending almost entirely upon the ordinary parochial ministrations. The Protestant bodies have their own methods of conducting religious revivals and missionary work, the evangelist or revivalist preferring to act independently, without supervision or restraint, and in accordance with his individual preferences or convictions. The Protestant Episcopal Church, having a system of ecclesiastical government and parochial activity corresponding to that of the English Church, is in the best position to profit by the Archbishop's suggestions, especially in conducting the practical work of home missions in large centres of population like Boston, Philadelphia, and New-York. Apart from revival work and missions, there are certain features of the Archbishop's plan which may be adapted to the requirements of that and of other religious bodies.

There are few clergymen who are equal to the continuous strain of writing two sermons a week and discharging the ordinary pastoral functions. The pews are exacting in their intellectua! if not in their spiritual demands, and the pulpit feels the deadening effects of pressure and is often paralyzed by it. The young preacher, fairly affame with zeal and earnestness, who takes charge of a growing church with a resolute determination to devote the remainder of his life to its service, finds before many years that he is rewriting and repreaching himself Sunday after Sunday. The congregation perhaps have anticipated him in making the discovery and are not reluctant to sever relations which have proved reciprocally debilitating. It is only the most robust intellect that can withstand the continuous drain of pulpit ministrations. Clergymen after remaining in a parish seven or eight years find it convenient to accept a call to a new field of labor, where an accumulated stock of sermons can relieve them of the drudgery of writing two sermons every week. Even if the intellectual resources hold out, and there be no dilution in the quality of the preaching, the body gives way and the European trip becomes indispensable. An order of preachers organized on the basis suggested by the Arcabishop of Canterbury would afford the clergy some measure of relief from the strain of continuous sermon-writing, and oftentimes would exercise a most invigorating effect upon sluggish congregations. If the difficulty of providing for their support could be overcome, these new Preaching Friars would be a useful elerical staff in any diocese or presbytery, and and inadequately nourished flocks.

SKIN-DEEP BEAUTY.

Last fall a beautiful woman, in the glory of her youth, reached this country from beyond the sea. For several years previous her social triumphs in England had been so brilliant as to win for her a certain romantic notoriety. Her reign as a society queen appeared all the more successful when contrasted, as it constantly was by the many pens that took her for their theme, with the tranquil life she had led on the sepassed and from which, because of her personal charms, she had passed unchallenged into the inner circles of London society. Shortly before setting out for America the professional beauty was led to become a professional actress. As an actress she has gone through the land, seeking the favor of our people, and now that she is about to set sail for home, it is in order to note the impression she has made.

The women who lead in the dramatic profession to-day in the United States, and who may be said to settle its moral status, besides shedding lustre upon it with their genius, dignify and ennoble it by their virtues. Mary Anderson, Clara Morris, Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. Florence and their compeers, like their great sister, Charlotte Cushman, command as much respect as admiration. But how has it been with this professional-beauty actress? Has she won this dual plaudit? We do not now purpose to discuss the question of her dramatic abilities. THE TRIBUNE has taken frequent occasion to do that, and its opinion is known and read of all who take an interest in the drama. To-day our remarks are not upon her acting but upon herself-upon the quality of the personal influence she has exerted during her American season. We regret to say that she has not commended herself to the public regard; that the influence that has gone out from her private life has furnished aid and comfort to those who argue that the stage is to be included among the powers of evil. The private life of public people is not, indeed, a legitimate subject for criticism, when they themselves respect its privacy. But when a private life has been as public as this woman's has been, then it properly invites the attention of the newspaper, like anything else that protrudes and is calculated to point a moral of adorn a tale. Soon after reaching this country a gilded youth attached himself to her party. Ever since, with the unwavering allegiance of Mary's little lamb, he has fellowed her about, west, east, north and south:

And every place this actress went, The lamb was sure to go.

The recipient of these profuse and undisguised attentions is a married woman. She must have become well aware, months ago, that she had set the tongue of scandal wagging and that, in the circumstances, it was justified in wagging vigorously. But that reflection did not induce her to abandon the intimacy. She has realized all along that when a married woman permits a man who is not her husband to be so devoted to her that their names become associated together in the public mind as surely as those of Paul and Virginia or Hero and Leander, she suffers the indignant condemnation of all men marital vows. All the same, the gilded youth continues to be her travelling coompanion, and, as in the winter and spring, so through the summer, these two, conspicuously together at prominent points, have furnished materials for no end of paragraphs and interviews and

home missions, which are generally left to look I have a right to feel aggrieved." And then out for themselves, will be systematically cared she proceeded to state her grievance. It was for under episcopal or diocesan supervision. In to the effect that the newspapers had criticised her for travelling alone through the country in her private car with the gilded youth, when the fact was she was invariably accompanied by "her own maid" and the gilded youth by "his own male friend." A better example of an explanation that failed to explain was never formulated. Inserted for a similar purpose in one of the current French plays, it would certainly be greeted with derisive laughter. We apprehend that its effect upon those who read it was to force them to conclude either that this woman's moral perceptions had become blunted or that she supposed the average American's perceptions had reached that hopeless condition. The truth is that the average American's moral perceptions are clear and

Some of these years, when the millennium is a good deal nearer than it is to-day, public sentiment may be expected to deal sharply with those offences against social law and order which now go practically unpunished. When that blessed period arrives, mere beauty of person, however consummate, which is not reinforced by beauty of daily living, will not serve to secure its possessor popularity with any refined audience anywhere. Meantime, when the laxity and recklessness and vice of the metropolis are reckoned up, set this down to its credit: Three brilliant but notorious women, welcomed in good society abroad, have in late years achieved in turn marked professional success here, but, though in some cases pressingly introduced, not one has been received under a respectable New-York lady's roof.

Two anomalous facts confront the Church at the present time. The first is that the demand for clergymen is greater than the supply. The second is that notwithstanding this threatened clerical famine, as it has been called, there are

CLERICAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

at the same time many clergymen in the various Christian bodies who, for reasons not affecting their moral character or ability, are unable to obtain work. Clergymen who have the advantage of youth, and who are gifted with eloquence, ability, and above all with tact, are pretty sure to succeed. If they can add to these qualities a large sympathy with what is known as the spirit of the age, and a decorous conformity to the ways of the world, they are reasonably certain to obtain the high-

est prizes in the clerical profession. But after all, the rank and file of the ministry, as of every other profession, is made up of men who have few or none of these gifts They are faithful plodders, doing their duty as they see it, with a conscientiousness that is deserving of fall praise. But they are not geniuses. Their sermons may seem prosy to the unregenerate pew-holder. The cultivated Philistinism of the day may only see in their theology the archaic forms of a dead belief. They may not always rebuke with gentleness, or praise with discretion. If to these characteristics be added a harsh voice and uncouth manners, a fairly good indication will be given of the men who are not wanted by the average congregation and who are therefore standing in

the market idle. All this is no more than the special working of the great general law governing human life, that the weaker goes to the wall; and if the ministry were merely a secular profession, no | tend to preserve the morale of the service. complaint could justly be made. The unsuccessful clergyman could do what other unsuccessful men do-go into some other calling where his defects would not stand in the way of success. But it is the teaching of the Church generally that the ministry is not a mere profession, but a sacred vocation, and that he who enters it is called thereto by the Holy Spirit. And nearly every Christian denomination is ministry the lasting and indissoluble character of the vows they are about to take upon them. Yet to-day a respectable percentage of the mer. who in good faith took these so'emn vows find brink of penury. They have given up all to serve the Church, which first binds them for life to that service, and then, through its parishes or congregations, calmly casts them

A TEMPLE OF MYSTERIES.

The stone church suddenly looming up before the traveller's eyes as the Long Island trains are trundling across Hempstead Plain has its ecclesiastica and its popular name. In the diocese of which it will be the crowning editice when it is finished, endowed and consecrated it is known as the Cathedral of the Incarnation. The public, with its practical instinct for indicating the source of financial supplies, has named it Mr. Stewart's Church. It might be called without impropriety a Temple of Mysteries. From the laying of the corner-stone to the present advanced stage of com pletion it has not only excited admiration and wonder, but it has also piqued curiosity, baffled the restless spirit of inquiry, and induced perplexity of

Who shall say whence the congregation is to come to fill the stalls bearing the Stewart arms? How can the great organs be effectively handled, a choir adequate for cathedral services be trained, a staff of clergy organized, and the cathedral be properly maintained, without a larger endowment fund than has ever been suggested as within the range of reasonable expectation f Who can trust the evidence of his eyes in an interior where the architect's art has made dimensions and spaces so expan sive that linear measures seem to be a downright delusion ! What is the architectural relation be tween the cathedral and the adjoining pile of brick and mortar known as the bishop's residence? All these things are hidden from the understanding. The initiated native of the plain and the bewil dered stranger alike have found the cathedral a permanent source of ingenious conjecture. A strong and genuine structure, with architectural lines as honest and direct as they are graceful, and with interior effects differing from the gretesque shapes and weird fancies of European cathedrals as daylight differs from darkness, it has been invested with mystery. It expresses with simplicity and power the idea that was in the architect's mind before a single stone was fashioned-the conception of a unique monument. But it has also secrets of its own, of which it tells no tales-obscure riddles which may be guessed at, but cannot be solved, It is scarcely necessary to mention what is the

chief secret that is locked up in the heart of the cathedral. It relates to the presence or absence of the ashes of the merchant prince with whose money the structure has been reared. Of all the enigmatical questions to which the cathedral has given rise, this is the simplest in form, for through the operation of what the logicians term the law of excluded middle, the number of possible solutions is limited to two: either the few handfuls of dust are there amid the bewildering splenders of delicately carved, marble and pictures in glass, or else the costlicat and most magnificent tomb in America is empty. Many of the villagers of Hempstead Plain believe that the tomb contains the ashes, and and women who have old-fashioned ideas in y their faith is confirmed by the precautions taken to regard to honor, delicacy, and the sacredness of ; screen the manusoleum from prying eyes, and to protect the cathedral from meddlesome intrusion by day and from hostile invasion by night. Garden City has its local tradition of sud len preparations in the mausoleum and a mysterious visitation under cover of darkness. But there is a sceptical sec tion of the community that refuses to believe that there has been any bargaining with the ghouls that despoiled St. Mark's Churchyard. The win-

carved marble walls will be searched in vain for so plain and unmistakable a legend as "Here lies." It remains a mystery-one of the secret things that cannot be brought to light.

The newest of the cathedral 'mysteries is the selfmade grave of the shattered body of the floren which was whipped off the roof by the recent cyclone. This was one of the ornamental stone pin nacles of the north transept, measuring six feet in height and weighing about 400 pounds. It consisted of three sections securely fastened together, and occupied a commanding position on the crest of the transept roof. It now lies embedded in the earth about forty-six feet in a base line from its original site and at least six feet from the wall. The question which now agitates inquiring minds in Garden City is this: How did that mass of stone reach its present position? If it had rolled down the sloping roof of the transept, it would have caused great damage to the slates and would have torn away the cornice. But this it could not have done, for comparatively few slates are broken and the cornice is unlajured. After reaching, moreover, the edge of the transept roof, it would have fallen with tremendous force upon the roof of the aisle and broken its way through into the cathe dral. The only injury to the roof of the aisle is a fracture about a foot square, and this was evidently caused by a small fragment which was found on the ground close to the wall. Apparently the slates were also broken by the same fragment; so that none of the injuries caused to either roof can be attributed to the main mass, which lies so far from the wall as to preclude the idea that it could have rolled from the roof. How, then, did it reach its present resting-place? The architect's explanation is that it was whipped up into the air like a humming-top, sent spinning far above either roof, and eventually hurled downward with sufficient force to drive it two feet into the earth. This is a plausible theory, but it imparts to the breezes of Hempstead Plain a greater degree of vigor and eccentricity than the most credulous natives are willing to concede. They look at the buried stone and shake their heads ominously. It is another of the cathedral mysteries.

A good deal of complaint is heard of Coney Island. The average visitor goes there for the pleasure of dining in the cool air, and he is apt to omplain nowadays that he cannot get as good a dinner as he could once, that the cooking has deteriorated, and that the service is often indifferent, sometimes positively bad. The time was when these things could not be said, great as the crowds were. Of late there has been talk of the return of the gamblers to some of their haunts. This will never do. Probably the glory of the first years of Coney Island, when all New-York went down there to exult over the fact that no other great city in the world is so usar the sea, has departed. Probably the richer class of people do not seek it so much as they did. But the Island must be kept respectable, and the gamblers must be shut out.

Aevertheless, we licked 'om in 1812.

The plucky wife of a naval officer writes to The Herald: "No one but God or my husband has a right to separate me from my husband when there is a chance of our being together. I have followed him 18,000 miles in the last year, and I shall follow him 18,000 more if he is willing, in spite of Secretary Chandler or any one else." What can the honorable Secretary do about it? This lady, and all ladies, have a right to travel, and to stay, where they choose. The Secretary can keep the ships moving, but he cannot prevent the officers' wives from living in Yokohama or Rio Janeiro, if they choose, rather than Washington or Newport. It is stated that the Secretary became convinced that the presence of officers' families near them tended to shorten the cruises greatly to the disadvantage of the service. It must be true, on the other hand, that the presence of the officers' families would often

Respectfully submitted to the Concord School of Philosophy: Is not a good deal of the article which passes for "introspective psychology simply a kind of subjective dyspepsia?

The mambers of that large and flourishing body the Stay-at-Home Club can reflect for comfort today that " the past at least is secure " and that the summer of 1883 is half gone. On the whole it has been a delightful season, the piping hot days being careful to impress upon the candidates to its the exceptions. If the balf, that remains only duplicates the first half no reasonable member of the club will have any valid excuse for sighing.

It is reported that General Butler has given \$5,000 to Williams College for a gymnasium. It themselves in a few years not merely failing to the rumor turns out to be true it will be a nice quesfor the Massachusetts debating societies to settle next winter, whether the present was inspired by the General's interest in the cause of education at Williams or the cause of retaliation at Harvard.

Miss Emma Nevada, the prima donna, is taking a vacation, travelling on horseback in Bohemia.

Miss Susan B. Anthony will reach home from Europe next month, and will at once begin work on the third volume of her history of woman suffrage. Senator Pendleton has just sold to Senator Vest

his interest in a large block of Kansas City real estate, which was purchased in common by the two Senators some years ago. Eight oil-paintings of the late Senator B. H. Hill

are on exhibition in Atlanta, Ga., and several more are to be sent in, in competition for the Legislature's offered prize of \$1,000 for the best portrait. A fund of \$1,000 has already been raised in Bloomington, Ill., for a monument to Litta, and it

is proposed to open subscription lists in all cities and towns where the lamented prima donna ever Speaking of the banquet to Mr. Irving at St.

James's Hall, July 4, The Spectator (London) ex presses the opinion that Mr Lowell, "who always speaks well, spoke even better than usual, and carried off the laurels of the evening."

Bishop Kane, of Richmond, Va., has sent to this country a stone taken from Mount Olivet, which is to be used as a corner-stone to a new Cathedral at Richmond.

Colonel King Harman, some time since elected to Parliament for Dublin County-with which he is in no wise connected by property, lesidence or kindred-is one of the most notable characters in Irish public life. His father, the second son of the first Viscount Lorion, inherited an estate worth \$75,000 a year from his grandmother, and subsequently inherited also the Lorion estates when his father cut off the eldest son of his eldest son, who is now Earl of Klagston. Colonel King Harman entered the army early, and saw service in India. He owns two fine scats, one in Longford and one in Roscommon. He was formerly a Home Ruler, but at the close of Mr. Butt's leadership went over to the Torics. Personally he is popular with the people. He is a handsome man of splendid physique.

The marble bust of Henry Fielding by Miss Margaret Thomas, the unveiling of which in Taunton, England, Shire Hall, was assigned to Mr. Lowell, was completed two weeks ago. The London Daily News remarks that in seeking authority for the excellent work she has done, the artist. curiously, was able to find no more authentic likeness of the great novelist than a sketch by Hogarth in which Fielding's prominent nose and chin are in which Fielding's prominent nose and chin are unquestionably exaggerated. That there should be no serious portrait extant of Henry Fielding, who as novelist, playwrighs, theatrical manager, and police magistrate was one or the most distinguished men in the London of his day, is a fact made more strange by the well-known portrait of Sir John Fielding, who was an excellentimagistrate, but nothing more. Miss Thomas, however, has made the best use of the scarter waterial at her disbut nothing more. Miss Thomas, however, has made the best use of the scanty material at her disposition, and has produced a bust well worthy to take its place buside those of Drake, Leeke, Blake, and other Somerset worthies in the Shire Hall at Taunton.

Washington, July 21 .- The Secretary of War left Washington this morning for Atlantic City. He will return about the middle of next week.

GENERAL NOTES.

According to The Augusta Journal there was never before so little profit in the ice business of Maine,

Until recently American petroleum has held its own against the Russian product in the German market; but according to The Novce Vremya several German firms have now begun to make large purchases

from the Bakur Wells, the low price of the arm

The census of Egypt, begun last year by Sis Auckiand Colvin and just completed, shows the popular tion of the country to be 6,798,230, of whom 8,393,918 are males. Cairo has a population of 368,108; Alexandria, including its suburbs, 208,775; Port Said, 16,560; Suex, 10,913; Tantah, 33,726; Mansurah, 26,784; Zagazig, 19,046; Bosetta, 16,671.

The condition of Vesuvius has again become an object of serious concern. Professor Palmieri reports that since June 21 the activity of the crater has been steadily increasing. The first important manifestation was an outburst of fiame, visible at a great distance. Every night a flery glow hovers over the summit, forming in the clear summer night a spectacle splendid but

Much interest is manifested at Albany, and of course generally by electric-lighting companies, in the test to which the Edison system is to be submitted the test to which the Edison system is to submit any at the new Capitol to morrow. The Albany Journal says that the State has already expended \$16,000 in investigating the trustworthiness of illumination by electricity. To-morrow's tests are to be made in the Golden Corridor and the old Court of Appeals room.

When "Sam" Davis declared upon his word When "Sam" Davis december the sam of honor that he had seen in Lake Tahoe a fish twenty feet long, he merely succeeded in depreciating the current value of his word of honor. But that incorpored rent value of his word of honor, but that incorpored honors have looking up, for numerous honor than the looking up. escence is now gradually looking up, for numerous orable visitors to the lake have confirmed Sam's de tion. Among others, the Rev. W. A. Beers, of Wheatland, who is said to have a perfect aversion to fish stories, is willing to make a cast-iron affidavit that he saw the monster on July 12 midway between the Grand Central and Idiewild hotels, about 300 yards from the shore.

TOWN TALK.

PERSONAL AND PRACTICAL THE TESTS OF LUNACY .- "The Hamersley will come

test," remarked a lawyer of much experience in plead ings before the Surrogate, "will again illustrate the danger of having any personal peculiarities if you are rich in expectant heirs The lawyers will be sure to find in the close affection of the father and son, who were inseparable companions, and who died within a few mouths of each other, an evidence of insanity incapaci tating each from making a will. In Brooklyn," he added, "they have been trying a case of a man named Chauncey, whose insanity was testified to by three men who produced three illustrations, each of which to their minds was conclusive of his unfitness to devise his property. One of them, a physician, illustrated his testimony by saying that the same quantity of the same whiskey which made him drank in the legs made Chauncey drunk in the head. An old sea captain, Samuel Samuels—the same who sailed Mr. Bennett's yacht in the mid-winter ocean race-said a little liquor made Chauncey maudii drunk in the tongue, and he (Samuels) could drink all around him. A third person knew Chauncey was insane because toward the close of his life he-always previously penurious-became so extravagant as to send bouquets of flowers to actresses! If such tests are to be applied as conclusive, who is there will escape the asylum, or, werse fate still, the Surrogate's Court autopsy !"

AN ELECTRICIAN'S DIPLOMACY. -Thomas A. Edison and a number of other electricians happening to meet re-cently in the Western Union office, discussion which followed took the direction of recent developments in electricity. Incidentally some one spoke of the indefiniteness of the various terms employed to designate the measurements of electrical force, and said, "Ohm, for instance, and volt and ampers: what real idea of power do these terms convey!" "Oh," said Mr. Edison, smiling, "those are very useful terms. They serve to conceal our ignorance of electricity." Which as we all know is A CAVALRY RAID AFTER A PATENT'S PROFITS. -- Gene-

ral William W. Averill, of cavalry fame in the late war, took to civil life at its close, and went to building asphals pavement on a patent issued in his name. He laid a few blocks in this city, and subsequently paved Pennsylvaniaave. in Washington, and put his company on a sub-stantial footing. Then, of course, other persons apin a prior claim to the same invention. By the time he had defeated them in litigation, General Averill discovered that two of his chief opponents were very active and shrewd business men; and he suggested to them the merging of all rights in one company. He was to be president, and these gentlemen, Amzi L. Barber of Washington and James McLain of Baltimore, together with General Martin T. McMahon of this city, were to form an Executive Committee. The new company was soon formed; but the president was taken ill, General McMahon was ignored by the others of the committee, and the other two have been running the company ever since. When he got well Averill started out, eavalry fashion, for the majority of the Executive Committee, ar on Wednesday after a two years' search he caught them in this city and served papers on them requiring them to produce their books in court and account for the profits they have made on large contracts in various cities. To hear Averili tell of his long legal chase is almost as good as listening to his stories of cavalry raids. UNDERGROUND WIRES.-The Fire Commissioners have

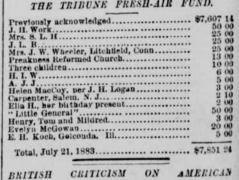
sent the superintendent of their Telegraphic Bureau to Pittsburg to examine into the working of an underd wire of peculiar and cheap there. There are several inventions now being tested in this city. General W. W. Averell is the inventor of one style which he says Mr. Edison and others have been testing. The Gore Underground is a cable arrangement in which costly insulation is avoided by a simple device.

An experimental line from the office of Mr. John W.

Weed, in Wall-st., to a point on the Long Island coast, is being carefully tested. OBJECTIONABLE BUILDING MATERIAL -Mr. Rabt, the

architect, while looking over some specimens of granite architect, while looking over some specimens of grants and other stones for building purposes, spoke doubtfully of the limestone which is being used for the upper floors of the new Mutual Life building. It is the same used in one of the Vanderbilt houses, and is objectionable because after a rain the face of the stone appears to be streaked and dirty. He also spoke of a sandstone lately introduced here and known as the "Carlyle." It has been used sparingly, but still too freely, as it is very soft. It is brought to this country in ballast, and sold cheaply.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.



AUTHORS, THE ANALYSIS BUSINESS.—American novelists have been upt in these days, as we have of lare had occasion to observe, to overdo the "analysis" business; the beating out of character (and "pretty this character at that, to burrow an American expression), with an the beating out of character (and pretty thin character at that, to borrow an American expression), with an affectation of profound knowledge of it from the inside to the exclusion of free and pleasant observation of its cident and character combined, from the outside. American writers of fletion who by certain works of thems have gained full and well-deserved recognition on our side of the water as well as theirs, have pushed this dry and empty method to the verge of weariness.—[-ameday Review.

An Anatomical Diagram.-In Mr. Arthur AN ANATOMICAL DIAGRAM.—In Mr. Arthur Sherburne Hardy, America has produced another subtle manyst of character. "But yet a Woman," with a very rudimentary plot, offers a curious scarch into the springs of human action. The novents who throws his strongful into the study of character too often displays thought and emotion by description matead of by action. He does not conceal his art, but invites his reader to waten the progress of rough sketches and the tedious mixing of colors. The passer-by may admire the artist's skil, but he cannot rest his eyes on a triamph of art. Mr. Hardy's work suffers from this limitation; it is an anatomeadingram, very clear and very finished, yet still a duaram, rather than a picture of life and manuers. The book is a very far-reaching analysis of thought and passion, and absorbs the reader's brain the most when it least touched his heart. The author has one painful mannerism—a passion for making aimost every one of his characters talk to epigrams. We look for the puppets, and we see only the showman.—[The Academy.

A STORY WHICH TOUCHES PITCH.-It is not A STORY WHICH TOUCHES PITCH.—It is not at all ossirable that adultery should become a favorite subject with English or American novelats. Mrs. Burnett has no doubt done wisely to keep within bounds; but it would have been better to avoid so daugerous a matter altoretier. The one dramatic motive of "Torough One Administration" is the danger that Bertha will yield to temptation and fall into disnonor. If she does not, it is because the man she loves as an honest prig, and because nothing happens in a logical and natural way. Such a story is neither artistic nor moral. Touching pitch is not the less footish because it is handled in a feeble way and to no purpose.—(The Speciator.

HENRY JAMES'S INNER CREED .- If evil, and HENRY JAMES'S INNER CREED,—It CVII, as nevitable, a specially a growing confusion of evil, is inevitable, a spirit of teleration, and of over-growing toleration, is necessary, too. You cannot train yourselt too soon to be amused with the evils which no one can uproot. Adapt your eye, then, to the twilight; learn to smite at that which it is tas-less, and therefore unbecoming, to storm at teach yourself to look for nothing excellent, but to recognize that which is not excellent—which is, indeed, even less and less excellent, as probably our lot in life. Suc-